# Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 101 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1793. [Whole No. 423.]



*THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,*

By Mathew Carey,

No. 118, Market-Street.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MAP of the preſent SEAT OF WAR, No. I,

OF A NEW *SYSTEM OF MODERN*

GEOGRAPHY:

OR, A GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR;

And Preſent State of the Several KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING

I. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.

II. A general view of the earth conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.

III. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.

IV. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces, and colonies.

V. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetable productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.

VI. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.

VII. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.

VIII. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.

IX. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.

X. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.

XI. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.

XII. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

I. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the Names, and places alphabetically arranged.

II. A TABLE of the COINS of all Nations, and their Value in ENGLISH MONEY.

III. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable Events, from the Creation to the preſent Time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The ASTRONOMICAL Part by JAMES FERGUSON, F. R. S.

*To which have been added,*

The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHEL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, CORRECTED, IMPROVED, AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

*The publiſher of this work, thankful for the patronage with which he has been honored, ſubmits the preſent number to the inſpection of his fellow-citizens, and lays before them*

The terms of publication:

I. This geography ſhall be publiſhed in forty-eight weekly numbers, each containing twenty-four pages of letter preſs,

II. In the courſe of publication will be delivered the following maps:

1. The world. 2. Europe. 3. Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland. 4. Ruſſia. 5. Scotland. 6. England and Wales. 7. Ireland. 8. France. 9. Seven United Provinces. 10. Auſtrian and French Netherlands. 11. Germany. 12. Switzerland. 13. Poland. 14 Spain and Portugal. 15. Italy. 16. Turkey in Europe. 17. Aſia. 18. China. 19. Hindoſtan. 20. Africa. 21. North-America. 22. Britiſh America. 23. Weſt-Indies. 24. South America. 25. Planiſphere of the earth. *26. Countries round the north pole. *27. Diſcoveries made by Captains Cooke and Clerke. *28. New-Hampſhire. *29. Maſſachuſetts. *30 Connecticut. *31. Rhode-Iſland. *32. Vermont. *33 New-York. *34. New-Jerſey. *35. Pennſylvania and Delaware. *36. Maryland. *37. Virginia. *38. North-Carolina. *39. South-Carolina. *40. Georgia. *41. The Sphere. *42. The Copernican ſyſtem.

N, B. All the maps marked with ſtars are added to this edition, excluſive of thoſe in the laſt London edition.

That no diſappointment may ariſe from ſubſcribers expecting what the publiſher neither promiſes nor is able to perform, he gives this early and explicit notice, that of ſome of the States it will be impoſſible for him to give maps fully accurate, no late ſurveys having been made; and it is hardly neceſſary to obſerve, that it falls not within his plan to go to the expenſe of ſurveys. But in every inſtance; he will avail himſelf of the *beſt materials extant*: And ſuch corrections and additions as his utmoſt exertions can procure, ſhall be made.

III. The geography of the United States is undertaken by gentlemen of literary abilities, who have engaged to give a more full and ſatisfactory account of it than any ever publiſhed. It will extend to 250 or 300 pages, although in the Britiſh edition, and even in that of 1792, it makes only about 30.

IV. Should the work exceed forty-eight numbers, the ſurplus will be delivered gratis to the ſubſcribers.

V. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

VI. Such ſubſcribers as do not chooſe to receive the work in numbers, are to pay three dollars at the time of ſubſcribing.

The printer, anxious to render this work as perfect as the nature of it will allow, moſt earneſtly requeſts, that ſuch gentlemen, throughout the United States, as have it in their power, will furniſh him with documents for correcting the paſt errors in the geography of America, and for furniſhing a more complete ſyſtem of geography than has yet appeared.

The title page, liſt of ſubſcriber's names, with the account of the Newtonian ſyſtem, &c. &c. will be given in the 47th and 48th numbers.

N. B. The ſubſcribers, and the public in general are requeſted to conſider the following very material circumſtance—The London quarto edition is ſold here, for fifteen dollars, although it contains only 25 maps and plates, and of the Geography of the United States, as has been obſerved above, only about 30 pages—whereas, Carey's edition will contain 42 maps and plates, and have two hundred pages of letter preſs more. And it need not be obſerved, that the ſeventeen maps to be added, are of more importance to Americans by far, than the 25 London ones. The obſervation will apply with equal force to the letter preſs additions.

The maps will be publiſhed in ſuch order of ſucceſſion as they are engraved, and directions will be printed for the proper manner of placing them by the bookbinder.

May 18

## LAWS OF THE UNION.

SECOND

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

### AN ACT to alter the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts in the Eaſtern Diſtrict, and in North-Carolina, and for other purpoſes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the ſpring circuit courts of the eaſtern diſtrict, inſtead of being held at the times and places now eſtabliſhed by law for holding the ſame, ſhall from henceforth be held at the times and places following reſpectively, namely; for the diſtrict of New-York, at New-York, on the fifth day of April; for the diſtrict of Connecticut, at New-Haven, on the twenty-fifth day of April; for the diſtrict of Vermont, at Windſor and Bennington alternately, beginning at the firſt, on the 12th day of May; for the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, at Portſmouth, on the twenty-ſeventh day of May; for the diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, at Boſton, on the ſeventeenth day of June; and for the diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland, at Newport, on the nineteenth day of June. And if any of the ſaid days ſhall happen on a Sunday, the courts, reſpectively, ſhall commence and be holden on the day following.

And all cauſes now pending in the ſaid courts, and all appeals, proceſſes and recognizances returned, or returnable to the ſame, and all officers, jurors, parties and witneſſes, ſhall be conformable to this act.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the expiration of the ſeſſion of the circuit court of the State of North-Carolina, which is to commence on the firſt day of June next (which ſeſſion ſhall be held, any thing in this act notwithſtanding, at Newbern) the ſtated ſeſſions of the ſaid court ſhall be held at Wake court-houſe, either in the court-houſe belonging to the ſaid county, or in ſome convenient building contiguous thereto, until there ſhall be convenient accommodations for the ſaid purpoſe in the city of Raleigh, in the ſaid State; after which, and upon its being made ſo to appear to the ſaid court, the ſaid court is hereby authorized and directed at the cloſe of the ſeſſion then depending, to adjourn the ſaid court to meet at its next ſtated ſeſſion in the city of Raleigh; which ſaid city of Raleigh ſhall thereafter be the place at which the ſtated ſeſſions of the ſaid circuit court ſhall be conſtantly held.

And be it further enacted, Inaſmuch as there was not a ſufficient *quorum* of judges to hold the circuit court for the diſtrict of North-Carolina for the purpoſe of doing buſineſs, at November term one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the diſtrict judge of the State of North-Carolina to direct the clerk of the ſaid court to iſſue ſuch proceſs for the purpoſe of having jurymen ſummoned to attend the ſaid court at the term to commence on the firſt day of June next, as he had before iſſued for the like purpoſe returnable to November term above mentioned; that the jurymen ordered by the ſaid proceſs to be ſummoned ſhall be ordered to be ſummoned in the ſame proportion and from the ſame counties as thoſe jurymen who were ordered to be ſummoned by the proceſs returnable at November term above-mentioned: And the marſhal is to execute the ſaid proceſs, and the jurymen legally ſummoned in conſequence thereof, are to attend the ſaid court, under the like penalties for diſobedience as if the ſaid proceſs had been ordered to be iſſued as uſual, by the ſaid court; and the marſhal and the jurymen who attend the ſaid court ſhall be entitled to the like allowance for their ſervices reſpectively. And it is hereby declared, that all ſuits and proceedings of what nature or kind ſoever which have been commenced in the ſaid court, and not finiſhed, ſhall be proceeded on at the enſuing term in the ſame manner and to the ſame effect, as if the ſaid circuit court had been regularly held at November term aforeſaid, and continuances had been regularly held of all ſuch ſuits and proceedings from the ſaid laſt mentioned term to the enſuing term.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN LANGDON, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH 2, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

### AN ACT making addition to the compenſation of certain Public Officers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there be allowed to the Auditor of the Treaſury, the ſum of five hundred dollars; to the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, the ſum of five hundred dollars; to the Comptroller of the Treaſury, the ſum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, the ſum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, in addition to the compenſation already allowed to them reſpectively, to commence on the firſt day of April next, payable in like manner as the preſent compenſations are payable.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN LANGDON, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MARCH 2, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MARCH 21.

THE miniſter of the interior ſubmitted the propriety of preſerving peace with Sweden and Denmark, on account of the advantages of paſſing the ſound into the Baltic. He recommended the Convention to order ſome meaſures to be taken to prevent American cargoes for France from being ſtopped by the Engliſh. Referred to the diplomatic and commercial committees.

The committee of finance made a report, ſtating the neceſſary expenſes incurred in 1792, at 604 millions 937 thouſand livres, and the contributions of the ſame year at 511 millions 500 thouſand livres. The expenſes of '93 may in ſome reſpects ſuffer a diminution, but again on the other hand muſt encreaſe in nearly the ſame proportion.

One of the principal cauſes of the ſlowneſs of receipt ariſes from the inequality of the diſtribution among the departments. This inequality has given riſe to remonſtrances from 60 of the departments. They recommended taking every meaſure to equalize the public burdens; which are beſt paid when claimed in juſtice.

Letter from Valence to Dumourier.

"GENERAL,

"A violent blow on my right arm prevents my writing myſelf. The infantry having, as you know, been repulſed twice, I myſelf charged the enemy at the head of my cavalry: I paſſed through a body of the enemy, and received three ſabre cuts on the head, one of which, that is however, I am told, not mortal, has thrown my ſcalp over my eyes. I am going to Bruxelles, where I hope to learn, that nothing has happened to you. If the left had not given way, the right could have ſtood firm, I am ſtill in hopes of aſſiſting you if my wound permits me yet to follow you in this campaign. (Signed) VALENCE."

After the reading of the diſpatches from Gen. Dumourier and Valence, Marat cried out, "This is ſtill the artifice of treacherous chiefs: when unſucceſsful they attempt to hide their miſconduct by calumniating the patriotic ſoldiery. If any theſts have been committed, it is becauſe they have been miſled by their treacherous officers." Murmurs interrupted Marat; he, however, raiſing his voice, ſaid, "this is the moment to tear the veil; we have no diſciplined troops to give battle"—Murmurs re commenced with more violence. "Let him," ſaid Mazuyer, "vomit the indecencies and the venom which devours him"—"My aim," continued Marat, "is to ſave the republic. We ought to confine ourſelves to the defence of our own territory, and I aſk to be added to the committee of general defence, to communicate a plan, the execution of which will render us invulnerable." The Preſident obſerved, that every member was at liberty to communicate his ſentiments to any of the committees.

Lecontre Puyraveau added: "Obſerve that the ſame man who not long ſince proclaimed, that the convention could not ſave the republic becauſe part had not the will and the other portion not the power, tells us to day, that we have neither generals nor troops to oppoſe our enemies. What would he lead us to?"

The law againſt ſtrangers was paſſed.

March 21 in the evening.

The ſection of ninety-two, preſented to the convention C. Dupleſis who preſerved Thionville from being ſurprized; who, attacked by 10 huſſars at Sierck, killed 4, and put the other 6 to flight; who, enveloped by 60 muſketeers, and ſeeing the ax lifted over his head, replied to their menaces by the cry of *Succeſs to the French Republic.*

The ſection have decreed him a civic crown and preſented him with a ſword. The miniſter at war had rewarded him with a commiſſion; the Preſident of the convention honored him with the fraternal embrace, and he was admitted to the honors of the ſitting, amidſt univerſal applauſe.

A member announced, that recruiting went on with the greateſt vigor in the departments of Sevres and Vendee; that the national guards had attacked the rebels; a juſtice of the peace of the canton of St. Maixent, among others, placed himſelf at the head of fifty marrid men, to march againſt the rebels. Honorable mention.

Jean Debry was elected Preſident.

After ſome oppoſition a letter juſt received by a courier extraordinary from Marſeilles, was read, nearly as follows;

"Ye who voted for an appeal to the people, your perfidy is at its heighth. It is in vain that you have expected the ſucceſs of your baſe intrigues with tyrants, leagued againſt liberty; the check we have juſt ſuffered, only deepens the grave which will ſwallow up all traitors. Fly the ſanctuary which you have too often polluted with your foul

# Philadelphia, May 18.

Thurſday, at one o'clock, M. GENEST, Miniſter from the Republic of France to the United States of America, arrived in this city from Charleſton.—In the afternoon the bells of Chriſt-Church were rung on this occaſion.

Mr. GENEST has been violently cenſured by many, for giving commiſſions to the privateers fitted out at Charleſton. We can aſſert, from good authority, that in ſo doing he has only complied with the orders of the executive of France who ſent him, and that the commiſſions are in fact from that executive and only filled up by Mr. GENEST, which he is directed to do when called upon for that purpoſe. *Gen. Adv.*

By an arrival at this port yeſterday, in 12 days from Antigua, we learn that a Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of two 90 gun ſhips, and five 74's, under the command of Admiral Gardner, arrived at Barbadoes the 25th ult.—alſo, that a fleet of five ſail of the line has arrived at Martinique from France.

A letter from Amſterdam dated the 5th April ſays, certain intelligence had been received there, that two Commiſſioners had been ſent from Paris with orders to conduct Gen. Dumourier thither—that he, apprized of the deſign, had ſeized the Commiſſioners and ſent them to the Imperialiſts; that the French army had mounted the white cockade and were marching to Paris, to reſtore the old monarchy, &c. &c. The Leyden Gazette of the ſame date makes no mention of theſe events—the account therefore is moſt probably premature.

Wedneſday laſt Mr. J. RAVARA was committed to the goal of this city, charged with being the writer of ſeveral incendiary letters, to different gentlemen, demanding ſums of money, accompanied with threats in caſes of non-compliance.——One Guillioux, a hairdreſſer, was the meſſenger ſent for the anſwers to the letters, which were to be put into the poſt-office. This circumſtance led to a diſcovery of the parties.

Tueſday evening arrived the ſhip Argonaut, of Marſeilles, Capt. Chobert, from China and the Iſle of France. This veſſel was bound to l'Orient; but not being well informed of the ſtate of European politics with reſpect to peace or war, thought it moſt prudent to make for this continent. Has had 72 days paſſage from the Iſle of France, brings a cargo teas, nankeens, &c. in value to the amount of 2 million of livres. She was formerly a frigate belonging to the Pope called the St. Charles; but now is private property;—mounts 14 pieces of 12 and 2 of 16 pounders.

The Hercules, of Boſton, ſailed from the Iſle of France the 27th February.

By a gentleman who arrived here in 24 days from Port-au-Prince, we are informed of the troubles which happened there laſt month. Our informant relates, that Mr. Santhonax, the national civil commiſſioner, arrived there in the America, of 74 guns, with two large frigates, on the 4th of April; that he iſſued a thundering proclamation againſt the inhabitants, whom he branded with the term of Counter-revolutioniſts, and imputed to them the cauſe of the inſurrections of the blacks; that during the 5th and 6th the diſputes ran high between the Ariſtocrats and Democrats; that on the 7th the national commiſſioners gave orders to the captains and commanders of the American and French merchantmen to quit the port, and to retire out of the reach of the artillery, and get under the protection of the ſhips of war. The Captains drew up and ſigned a pathetic memorial, and preſented the ſame to the commiſſioners, remonſtrating againſt the approaching deſtruction of the town; they were, however, obliged to comply, and retired out of the reach of cannon ſhot, during the 10th and 11th. On the 12th, at nine o'clock in the morning, the ſhip America commenced a moſt dreadful cannonade againſt Fort St. Clair; at the ſame time the frigates began to bombard the town, and continued that dreadful work till the afternoon. The Forts St. Joſeph, St. Clair, and another, returned the fire with deſperate intrepidity. It is computed that theſe three ſhips diſcharged about 3500 balls againſt the town and forts. The old men, women and children ran in different directions to meet death, 73 of theſe were killed on the ſpot. A cart loaded with powder blew up in one of the forts, by which accident 8 perſons loſt their lives. Towards the cloſe of the day Mr. Borell, a leading man in the town, made his eſcape with 300 white men, and 100 blacks, to Jacmel. The commiſſioners took poſſeſſion, and have ſince been organizing the troops, and impriſoning the diſaffected, 300 of whom are now in jail there.

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, at the State-Houſe, on Thurſday evening laſt,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Eſq. was unanimouſly called to the chair, and R. H. DUNKIN, appointed ſecretary.

On motion, it was reſolved unanimouſly, that a committee of 7 citizens be appointed to prepare an Addreſs to Mr. GENEST, Miniſter from the Republic of France to the United States; whereupon Meſſrs. Rittenhouſe, Dallas, Hutchinſon, Du Ponceau, Sergeant, Fox, and Barton, were unanimouſly appointed for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, that a general meeting of the citizens be called by public advertiſements in the papers to be held this day at 6 o'clock at the State-Houſe, to receive the report of ſaid committee, and act thereon.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Chairman.
Atteſt,
ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN, Secretary.
*May 17.*

*The following paragraphs are copied from the (Boſton) Independent Chronicle of the 9th inſt.*

To the innumerable rumours againſt the French, their defeats, diſaſters and retreats, &c. we have to oppoſe the *real facts* of the diſtreſſes of the Britiſh nation. It appears that their credit is in ſuch low eſtimation, that the loan of 4 millions and a half cannot be effected under the enormous rate of 8 per cent.—that the mercantile ſtability, on whoſe ſupport the Miniſtry has ever relied, is almoſt totally annihilated—a number of the firſt houſes have ſtopped payment; and that all confidence is at an end among the merchants—this muſt ſoon operate among the manufacturers, and the convulſion this muſt occaſion, may be better imagined than deſcribed.

The ſituation of the Britiſh nation appears truly alarming, juſt entering on an expenſive War, with their finances ſo deranged, as to be obliged to give 8 per cent. for the loan of money to proſecute it—their merchants and manufacturers commencing Bankrupts—their fleets unmanned by reaſon of the combination of their independent ſeamen in oppoſing the preſs-gangs—their internal diſcontents with reſpect to the object of the war—the formidable operations of the Volunteers in Ireland—and the immenſe loſs they ſuſtain by captures.

Theſe circumſtances are facts which cannot be controverted, and beſpeak the diſtreſſed ſtate of that nation.—On the contrary, no ſuch circumſtances appear againſt the French: Their loans are eaſily effected—their finances well regulated nnd adequate—their navy completely manned, and what ſtamps a national ſtability as it relates to their commerce, not a French merchant of any great note, has failed during the whole controverſy.

Theſe things conſidered, we muſt be led to conclude, that France is in the moſt proſperous ſituation.

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*Among a variety of predictions and anticipations republiſhed at the preſent intereſting period, the following has been extracted from a work publiſhed in the year 1701—by Mr. Robert Fleming, an eminent Scotch Miniſter;*

"There is ground to hope, that about the beginning of another ſuch century, things may again alter for the better—for I cannot but hope, that ſome new mortification of the chief ſupporters of Anti-Chriſt will then happen; and perhaps the French monarchy may begin to be conſiderably humbled about that time; that whereas the preſent French King takes the ſun for his emblem, and this for his motto, *nec pluribus impar*—he may at length, or rather his ſucceſſor, and the monarchy itſelf, at leaſt before the year 1794, be forced to acknowledge, that (in reſpect to neighboring potentates) he is even *ſingulis impar.*" Page 53.

"We may juſtly ſuppoſe, that the French monarchy, after it has ſcorched others, will itſelf conſume by doing ſo; its fire, and that which is the fuel that maintains it, waſting inſenſibly, till it be exhauſted at laſt towards the end of this century, as the Spaniſh monarchy did before, towards the end of the ſixteenth age." Page 57 58.

Other remarkable extracts might be made, which are omitted on account of their not applying immediately to the preſent grand revolution in France—a work which, if it be of God, cannot be overthrown by all the combined deſpots and tyrants of the Univerſe.

*Mail.*

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*Extracts of a letter from England to a gentleman in this city, dated Bath, February 18th, 1793.*

"The price of tin in European markets, is raiſed from 58 to 72 per cent.—by which Cornwall receives between 30 and 40,000l. ſterling per annum; the greateſt part of it from foreign markets; ſo that there is full employment for men, women, and children, and the county not able to anſwer the full demand. And yet ſtrange to relate! the county produces little corn. Depending on precarious importations, the poor inhabitants are often deprived of a ſupply, and grow riotous thro' want, even in times of profound peace. What may be expected, then, in this and other places ſimilarly ſituate, in caſe the preſent war with France ſhould continue.

"I was agreeably entertained by Mr. Bartram's travels in the Floridas and S. Carolina. His account of fiſhes of prey living peaceably with the ſmaller inoffenſive fry, while together in clear, tranſparent water, is new and curious! His account of the amiable manners of thoſe nations whom, thro' pride, we ſtyle Savages, is alſo very intereſting.—Strange! that the artificial mode of flattening the heads of the children of the Chactaws, by mechanical compreſſion, long continued, does not derange the faculties of the brain! On the contrary, we read, they become ſenſible, ingenious men; bold, intrepid, yet quiet and peaceable citizens. The method of taming wild horſes, by ſalt, is a ſingular fact, and worthy attention.

"In caſe the preſent troubles in this country, ſhould go to extremities, and terminate in anarchy, or a national convulſion, America ſeems to offer the only eligible aſylum for peaceable Engliſh ſubjects, who can ſurmount local prejudices and reconcile themſelves to a voyage acroſs the Atlantic, and content themſelves with becoming fellow-citizens with their brethren in America. Many circumſtances ſeem to portend ſuch an event as at no great diſtance. The ſanguinary ſpirit that now prevails among the potentates of Europe, cannot fail to ſubject the inhabitants to all the horrors and calamities of war, or force them to ſeek refuge in more peaceable climes.

"*Quicquid delirant Reges plectuntur Achivi.*"

"The laſt year, particularly in the weſtern parts of this iſland, has been uncommonly wet. Of 365 days in the year 1792, two hundred and ſixty three were rainy. viz. in Jannary, 15 days; in Feb. 27; in March, 25; in April, 29; in May, 20; in June, 18; in July, 25; in Auguſt, 18; in Sept. 18; in October, 25; in November, 13; in Dec. 26. The *preſent* year, thus far, has been very ſimilar: Scarce any froſt or ſnow; much rain; cloudy atmoſphere; the ſun ſeldom viſible.

"A method has lately been invented for marking the changes of the *barometer by a clock*; and this might perhaps, without difficulty, be transferred to the thermometer and hydrometer—which would be a capital improvement in meteorological experiments.

"The *Steam Engine* has received great and important improvements, and is about to be applied to the propelling of veſſels and other purpoſes, in all which I believe America is not behind hand.

"The ſamples of the true *cinnamon* lately ſent from Jamaica, are allowed to rival, or even excel the beſt ſpecimens hitherto imported from Ceylon; and the plantation is ſaid to be in a flouriſhing condition. Plants might be tranſplanted to Carolina, or other ſimilar latitudes.—For why ſhould this precious aromatic be confined to one particular ſpot? The Dutch by a narrow-minded ſelfiſh policy, have too long monopolized this and other valuable ſpices. But the products of nature, like thoſe of ſcience, ought to be diffuſed every where, that the different nations, like children of the ſame beneficent parent, may all partake of the benefit, and return grateful homage to the all-bountiful Donor.

"A ſpirit for extending *inland navigation* by canals, never was more predominant in this country: But war will retard theſe and all other public-ſpirited operations; *watering of meadows* begins to be ſucceſsfully employed, diffuſing fertility and verdure at a ſmall expence. The *gypſum* is under trial, but does not promiſe ſuch luxuriant crops as on your ſide of the Atlantic.

"*Potatoes*, for which we were originally indebted to South America, and which found their way very ſlowly as an article of diet, are now become the principal food for all kinds of cattle, without exception; and experiments have ſhewn that with a ſmall portion of flour, they are capable of being converted into a very uſeful and pleaſant bread.

"*Paper* begins to be manufactured from coarſe, raw vegetables; and *Engliſh rhubarb* is about to rival the true Turkey tho' of a leſs marketable appearance.

"Mr. Knight, of Norwich, manufactures *Engliſh ſhawls* of large dimenſions, and of ſuch perfection as hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from Indian, and at a *twentieth* part of the uſual expence.

"Mr. Swaine, of the Bath Society, has diſcovered, that *dried oak leaves*, yield by decoction an aſtringent extract for tanning, which can be procured at one fifth the expence of oak bark, which is now exorbitantly dear.

"Mr. Howells, an ingenious watchmaker, has invented an improved *eſcapement* without ſprings, and without oil; ſo that the balance receives the ſame impulſe in whatever poſition the watch is placed; and the machine goes with more truth.—The want of this was the grand defect of all former eſcapements, as acknowledged by the beſt artiſts.

"*Silk* has been produced in England, equal to the beſt Chineſe; but mulberry plantations are too ſcarce to ſupport a manufacture.

"The *encauſtic painting of the ancients*, ſo much admired, has been lately revived by the ingenious Miſs Greenland, who has diſcovered the method; and alſo, how to *incorporate maſtic* and *white wax*, with water, by means of gum Arabic, as a vehicle for the colours."

Yeſterday at noon a Committee of the Commercial and Trading intereſts, conſiſting of about one hundred Gentlemen, waited on the Preſident of the United States at his houſe, and preſented the following Addreſs—

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
*Preſident of the United States.*

SIR,

SENSIBLE that nothing is wanting to the happineſs of the people of the United States, but to continue in peace under their excellent laws and government, the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to expreſs to you the high ſenſe they entertain of the wiſdom and goodneſs which dictated your late proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be obſerved by the United States in the war wherein ſeveral European powers are now engaged—A war which, however it might ſerve the intereſts of their Commerce for the time, they, as the Friends of ALL MEN, and of all Nations, are bound to deplore.

Impreſſed too with an opinion, that in an unoffending conduct towards all the world, conſiſts the true policy of America, it is their determination not only to pay the ſtricteſt regard to the proclamation themſelves, but to diſcountenance in the moſt pointed manner any contrary diſpoſition in others; examples of which they are perſuaded will ſeldom occur—the ſentiments juſt expreſſed being, as they have the ſatisfaction to find, the common language of the citizens of Pennſylvania.

*Philadelphia, May 16, 1793.*

To which the PRESIDENT made the following

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

FULLY perſuaded that the happineſs and beſt intereſts of the people of the United States will be promoted by obſerving a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent conteſt among the powers of Europe—It gives me pleaſure to learn that the meaſure which I have taken to declare to the world their diſpoſition on this head, has given general ſatisfaction to the citizens of Pennſylvania.

The friends of humanity will deprecate war wherever it may appear; and we have experienced enough of its evils in this country to know that it ſhould not be wantonly or unneceſſarily entered upon—I truſt therefore that the good citizens of the United States will ſhew to the world that they have as much wiſdom in preſerving peace at this intereſting juncture, as they have heretofore diſplayed valour in defending their juſt rights.

(Signed)
GEO. WASHINGTON

*The above addreſs was ſigned by about three hundred perſons.*

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The following is a copy of a blank Sea-Letter, or Paſſport, iſſued by the Supreme Executive of the Union, to the Captains of ſhips or veſſels belonging to citizens of the United States, bound to ports within the territories of the Belligerent Powers:—The letters are to be counterſigned by the Secretary of State, and are in the Engliſh, Dutch, and French languages, conformably to the treaties with France and Holland.

*GEORGE WASHINGTON,*
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

*To all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, greeting:*

BE it known, That leave and permiſſion are hereby given to maſter or commander of the called of the burthen of tons or thereabouts, lying at preſent in the port of bound for and laden with to depart and proceed with his ſaid on his ſaid voyage, ſuch having been viſited, and the ſaid having made oath before the proper officer, that the ſaid belongs to one or more of the citizens of the United States of America, and to him or them only.

IN witneſs whereof, I have ſubſcribed my name to theſe preſents, and affixed the ſeal of the United States of America thereto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by at the day of in the year of our Lord Chriſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety

MOST Serene, Serene, moſt Puiſſant, Puiſſant, High, Illuſtrious, Noble, Honorable, Venerable, wiſe and prudent, Lords, Emperors, Kings, Republics, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Burgomaſters, Schepens, Counſellors, as alſo Judges, Officers, Juſticiaries and Regents of all the good cities and places, whether Eccleſiaſtical or Secular, who ſhall ſee theſe patents, or hear them read, We make known, that the maſter of appearing before us, has declared upon oath, that the veſſel, called the of the burthen of about tons, which he at preſent navigates, is of the United States of America, and that no ſubjects of the preſent belligerent powers have any part or portion therein, directly nor indirectly, ſo may God Almighty help him. And, as we wiſh to ſee the ſaid maſter proſper in his lawful affairs, our prayer is, to all the before-mentioned, and to each of them ſeparately, where the ſaid maſter ſhall arrive, with his veſſel and cargo, that they may pleaſe to receive the ſaid maſter, with goodneſs, and to treat him in a becoming manner, permitting him, upon the uſual tolls and expences, in paſſing and repaſſing, to paſs, navigate, and frequent the ports, paſſes and territories, to the end to tranſact his buſineſs, where, and in what manner he ſhall judge proper: Whereof we ſhall be willingly indebted.

IN witneſs and for cauſe whereof, we affix hereto the ſeal of

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A letter from Amſterdam of 30th March, received by the ſhip Peggy, ſays, "That the embargo on American veſſels is taken off—and that the trade and commerce of that city begins to revive, ſince the French retreated from the Maeſe and the Rhine."

breath. Leave it to the true friends of liberty to ſave the republic. The adminiſtrative bodies of Marſeilles, the ſections & the popular ſocieties acknowledge in the convention none but that guardian *mountain*, which will, with us ſecure the triumph of the republic. Fly monſters, or dread the effects of the vengeance of a people who riſe for a third time, and whoſe cry is *Liberty* or *Death*."

Some called for the printing, others for the rejection of this letter. Barbaroux ſpeaks in favor of a convocation of the primary aſſemblies for the re-election of deputies.

Laſource informed, that among the ſections of Marſeilles, ſome have declared, that they would acknowledge no law paſſed with the concurrence of thoſe who voted for the appeal; another ſection endeavors to prevail on the citizens of Paris to ſend the appellants to their reſpective departments in chains. Laſource moved that theſe reſolves ſhould be annulled.

The convention decreed, "That the petition or letter from Marſeilles is rejected or diſapproved, & that all the reſolves of adminiſtrative bodies relative to this letter are annulled, as an invaſion of the liberty of opinion, the unity and indiviſibility of the republic."

The commiſſioners ſent to viſit the ports from l'Orient to Bayonne, write from Rochefort, on the 18th, that the rebels having dared to attack General Maſſe, at the head of 1300 men with ſeven pieces of cannon, had been put to flight, leaving one hundred men on the field. We have had but ſeven wounded. Gen. Mace is about purſuing, with a reinforcement of 2000 men, the rebels as for as Nantz, the communication of which place with Antwerp is ſtill interrupted. The rebels are commanded by Gaſton, Saint-Hermaine, and Verteuil. The commiſſioners announce freſh reinforcements from Bourdeaux, &c.

Fabre d'Eglantine informed, that from the knowledge collected by the police of Paris, and committee of general ſafety, from the exchanges made every day at the mint of a quantity of guineas and dollars, it was evident, that foreign powers have numerous agents in the republic, and eſpecially in Paris; he therefore propoſed, in the name of the committee, to place at the diſpoſal of the miniſter of the interior, a ſum of 300,000 livres for ſecret expenſes. Referred to the committee of finance. *March* 23.

A member informed, that as ſoon as the news of the rebellion in the department of Deux Sevres and Vendée reached Bourdeaux, 800 men marched to their relief with 4 pieces of cannon, from that city.

TROUBLES *in the* DEPARTMENT *of* VENDEE.

The adminiſtrators arrive to give an account of the troubles and devaſtations in the two departments of Deux Sevres and Vandée. It is not, ſaid the orator, mere partial inſurrections, it is not a handful of rebels, that the patriots could eaſily diſperſe, but real counter-revolutionary armies. They recruited among us, but it appears that they formed themſelves in the department of lower Loire. They march in two columns, one towards the diſtrict of Challans and that of Sables and the other to Montaigu. Between theſe two main bodies are others leſs conſiderable.—One Gaſton is the commander in chief. One hundred gallant inhabitants of Fontenay dared to attack at St. Fulgent, 600 of the rebels. They could not be ſucceſsful, 17 fell on the ſpot. The city of Chantenay has been attacked, taken and pillaged by the revolters. About this time General Macé arrived at St. Hermand. He attacked the rebels and killed 100 men. The 18th his army reſted; the 19th he took a bad poſition, was attacked and put totally to flight. Our defeat was ſuch that we left 74 or 80 wounded to the mercy of the counter-revolutioniſts.

The commiſſioners of the convention have depoſed Macé, and appointed Col. Boulard in his ſtead, who is buſy in endeavoring to gather the ſcattered remains of our army.

Another adminiſtrator adds, that numerous rebels have been landed by Engliſh privateers; that they conſiſt of emigrants and non-juring prieſts, who, the crucifix in their hand, inſpire with a ſpirit of fanaticiſm the unfortunate inhabitants of the country to ſuch a degree, that they, with no other arms than ſpades and pitchforks, ſtand the fire of the cannon, and think they attain a place in heaven by dying in ſuch a cauſe.

The adminiſtrators concluded by aſking for officers in whom the national guards can confide, muſkets, cannon, ammunition, and proviſions and ſuccour for 300 families who have loſt their chiefs.

On motion, 1,200,000 livres was decreed to the relief of thoſe departments. As to meaſures of protection, the ſubject was referred to the committee of naval concerns & general defence

PARIS, March 24.

It is worthy of remark, that ſince the firſt checks of the French armies, the commiſſioners of the Temple teſtify a ſtronger regard towards their priſoners—It is even ſaid, that ſome propoſals have been hazarded by them, to which the Queen mother replied with her uſual dignity, "I will receive no favor from thoſe who have wreſted every thing from me."

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BOURDEAUX, March 16.

Fifty-three recruits were wanted at Libourne, Saint Emilien and the neighboring communes. All the unmarried men in thoſe places aſſembled at Libourne, and poor as well as rich, refuſed to draw lots: they all took the oath and reſolved to march off in a body. Inſtead therefore of 53 men which they were to furniſh, they are upwards of 800 ſtrong, and are to form a battalion. There is an example for our citizens. This was not known here before laſt evening.

If the ſociety of the friends of equality continue preſenting their gifts, it will produce a very conſiderable ſum. Citizen Burel gave 500 livres; Nerac 1000; Boue 3000, he beſides provides three of his nephews on the frontiers. In general every merchant gives from 3 to 500 livres. Beſides, great quantities of cloaths, &c. are furniſhed.

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BAYONNE, March 9.

Within theſe few days, two prizes have come in here, one Engliſh from the Havannah, laden with tobacco, the other Spaniſh, laden with indigo.

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BREST, March 15.

The frigate Thetis, of this port, has ſent in two prizes; one laden with wine, and the other with fruit. Arming goes on with the greateſt activity. Five veſſels are ready to put to ſea. Seamen in plenty arrive, all well diſpoſed.

We have heard nothing of the ſquadron that went out eight days ago; ſhe was to convoy out to ſome diſtance the frigate intended for America, and then cruiſe to protect our commerce.

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PETERSBURGH, (Ruſ.) Feb. 4.

Our victorious armies are putting themſelves in motion to go againſt the French regicides. A formidable fleet, commanded by the intrepid admiral Ribas, will immediately paſs through the ſtraits of Dardanelles, and proceed to attack Marſeilles. The celebrated General Suwarrow will embark on the ſame fleet, with a body of troops deſtined to make a deſcent. Prince Imerette is in full march at the head of 20,000 coſſacks and calmoucs, and 5,000 huſſars, to join the combined army. They will be followed, as we are aſſured, by another body of regular troops.

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BOSTON, May 8.

[*The intelligence this day communicated, is extracted from the London Morning Chronicle; a paper univerſally celebrated for its diſintereſted ſupport of Republican principles. We hope, therefore, that none of our patrons, like a certain hair-brained politician, will withdraw their names from our catalogue.*] Ed. Maſſ. Mer.

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LEYDEN, March 28.

A courier who arrived at the Hague on the night between the 26th and 27th, brought certain intelligence, that the French have evacuated Bruſſels, and that they fell back towards Mons, on the approach of the Imperial army, part of which entered that capital on Sunday the 24th.

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HAGUE, March 26.

Advice is juſt received here of a briſk engagement having taken place on the 23d, between the Auſtrians and the French, at a place near Breibeck, in which the latter were again defeated.

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FRANKFORT, March 21.

Yeſterday Gen. Cuſtine, ſeconded by Col. Houchard, attacked with 12 battalions of infantry, a battery of cannon, and 20 ſquadrons, the Pruſſian Col. Seculi, who had poſted himſelf near Stromberg, with only 200 infantry and 150 huſſars and dragoons. The action continued from 7 o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon, when Colonel Seculi on account of the great ſuperiority of the enemy, was obliged to retire to Rheimbellen.

The Pruſſians loſt 32 men, the French 300.

LIEGE, March 13.

On the 3d and 4th inſt. 40 perſons were murdered in this city for being Ariſtocrats. The Jacobins began to think of the bloody ſcenes of the 10th of Auguſt. Seven hundred perſons were to have been murdered here; and Commiſſioners ſent from Liege to Maeſtricht (which the French flattered themſelves to take) for the purpoſe of diſcovering and murdering all the emigrants from Liege!

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LONDON, April 3.

Private letters from Conſtantinople ſtate, that a conſpiracy has been detected at the Ottoman Court. The French had, by preſents and promiſes, corrupted the greateſt part of the Turkiſh Miniſtry, and endeavored to induce them to murder the Grand Signior. Every thing had already been ſo concerted, that his Sublime Highneſs was to be ſtrangled, and war declared againſt Auſtria and Ruſſia.

The Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires at Conſtantinople, had the good fortune to diſcover the whole of the plot, and to give timely notice of it to the Sultan. All the accomplices were inſtantly ſtrangled, and many Frenchmen, who even had but the remoteſt concern in it, were declared outlaws, and their property was confiſcated. Every aſſurance of peace and good underſtanding was then given to our court and to that of Peterſburgh. The Internuncio, who was about a twelve-month ago at that court, was amongſt the conſpirators, and has received his due reward.

Every Mail from the Continent now announces the repulſe or retreat of the French from ſome of their conqueſts in the Netherlands.

On Saturday laſt they evacuated Oſtend. They had remained there to the number of 2000, in order to ſend off the veſſels in the harbor with ſuch ſtores as they could carry to Dunkirk. The appearance of the ſquadron, detached by Captain Macbride, put a ſtop to the execution of this deſign; two of the Britiſh veſſels entered the harbor, on the invitation of the inhabitants—and the French marched off in a body to Dunkirk.

Letters from Namur, of March 17, ſay, that Gen. Beaulieu, who was in Luxembourg, with about 14,000 men, had driven the French from the country between the Sambre and the Meuſe, and was on the point of beſieging the citadel of Namur; and letters from the Hague of the 30th add, that Namur was taken, and a detachment of the Luxembourg army ſent to reinforce the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, who was advancing to diſlodge Dumourier from his poſt at Halle.

The city of Dantzic, with the unanimous conſent of all orders, has formally ſubmitted to the King of Pruſſia.

The French emigrants now in Spain, are to be employed in the armies and fleets of his Catholic Majeſty. In Portugal they enjoy the ſame confidence.

Government have reſolved to grant no further ſupplies to the French emigrants—but directs that they be formed into regiments, companies, &c.

The merchants of Madrid have voluntarily preſented the King of Spain, with a million of piaſtres, for the expenſes of the war.

About twenty large privateers are in a very forward ſtate at Havre-de-Grace. They mount from 18 to 24 guns, and ſome Iriſh Adventurers have been noticed as being buſy in theſe equipments.

"At a late hour laſt night, we received an expreſs from our correſpondent at the Hague, dated March 31ſt, with the agreeable intelligence that Breda and Gertruydenberg have both ſurrendered. The French ſoldiers that compoſed the garriſons of thoſe places have permiſſion to return to France.

"By the ſame expreſs, we are informed of the final retreat of the French army under Gen. Dumourier, into France, by Valenciennes and Liſle without further ſtruggle.

"Antwerp, Mons, and Namur, have likewiſe all ſurrendered."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT,

By Field Marſhal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, of the further operations of the Auſtrian Army—March 20.

Lieutenant Field Marſhal Benjoffky drove the French from Tirlemont, and purſued them to the diſtance of a league and a half beyond that town. The enemy covered their retreat with much order and coolneſs. Exactly at noon our army advanced on the right, and paſſed Tirlemont. Part of them encamped behind that town, having in their rear the large rivulet of Ghethe, on their centre the cauſeway which conducts to Louvain; the body of reſerve on the right, and the village of Hougard behind them.

Col. Baron de Mylius, who was detached from Kempen, with two battalions of the regiment of Wallis, had received orders to diſlodge the enemy, on the 20th, from Dieſt; which he happily executed, and with much ſkill, as appears by the following account:

"At ſeven o'clock in the morning, Col. de Mylius attacked Dieſt, and was at firſt repulſed; but on the ſecond attack he entered the town on both ſides, took 50 priſoners, and ſeized one cannon beſides ſeveral carriages. Our loſs amounts to 50 men killed or wounded, one of whom is a captain. The enemy having been cut off from the cauſeway of Louvain, were obliged to retire towards Heerenthall. On the 21ſt the army reſted.

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TIRLEMONT, March 22.

At break of day our army marched forwards in three columns. The firſt advanced on the right of the cauſeway of Louvain, the ſecond on the left, and the third, which formed the van guard, directed its march towards Tourine.

When the ſecond column arrived at the heights, where it was to encamp, it found them occupied by numerous bodies of French cavalry, and the village of Blamden, which was intended to cover their left wing, by a great number of their infantry.

The enemy were attacked on all ſides, but they made an obſtinate defence, procuring reinforcements, and ſupplying, by freſh troops, whom they brought from Louvain, and their camp behind that town, thoſe who had been repulſed.

The battle was bloody; our ſecond column loſt above 400 men, and the enemy more than 2000. They were, however, overcome by the bravery of the Imperial troops, driven from all their poſts, and forced to evacuate the town of Louvain, to quit the rivulet Dyl, & to retire behind Louvain towards Bruſſels.

The firſt column fell in, near Belemberg, with a body of the enemy, who occupied the heights between that village and Louvain, in order to cover the latter. The enemy defended themſelves there for ſeven hours with the greateſt obſtinacy, but they were at length overcome and driven beyond the rivulet Dyl.

This battle was ſtill more bloody than that of the ſecond column, and we reckon our loſs which is not yet properly aſcertained, at more than 5000 men; the enemy loſt above 2000. Our column took poſſeſſion of three cannons and one carriage.

The enemy abandoned at Louvain a conſiderable magazine. Terror and diſorder have again encreaſed among their troops. They have quitted the advantageous poſt which they occupied on the Iron Mountain, and have encamped before Bruſſels, between the Canal and the foreſt of Soignes.

(Signed) SAXE COBOURG.

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NEW-YORK, May 13.

*Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, to a Houſe in this city, dated April 4th, 1793.*

"The French have been driven from our frontiers, and out of Brabant, to their own home.—Great diſturbances have broke out in different parts of France."

*Extract from the Leyden Courant, dated April 3d, 1793.*

"It appears from the lateſt accounts which have been received, that the French in the ſeveral engagements from the 15th to the 22d of March, have loſt from 40 to 43,000 men; and that they have completely evacuated Brabant.

"Louvain was left by them on the 23d, and on the 24th of March, Bruſſels, where the Arch Duke Charles of Auſtria was received on the 25th with emotions of joy.

"Antwerp and its caſtle were given up to the Auſtrians by capitulation on the 26th in the evening. It is reported that Bruges has alſo been abandoned by the French, and that the Auſtrians have taken poſſeſſion of Mons, where they have eſtabliſhed their head-quarters; Breda & Gertruydenberg being already blocked up, it is expected will under theſe circumſtances not hold out long."

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## *SHIP NEWS.*

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Peggy, | ——, | Amſterdam |
| Hannah, | Stobo, | St. Euſtatius |
| Brig Anne, | Jones, | Virginia |
| Jaſon, | Roſs, | Port-au-Prince |
| Snow Hope, | Beſſom, | Cadiz |
| Sloop Dove, | Merchant, | Newburyport |
| Dolphin, | Vanvokar, | Cape-Francois |
| Sally, | Dowen, | N. Caroiina |

## *PRICE OF STOCKS.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 per Cents, | | 16/7 |
| 3 per Cents, | 8/11 | 9/ |
| Deferred, | | 9/7 |
| Full ſhares Bank U. S. | 1 | per cent. adv. |

## THE CAPTIVE KING.

BY DR. WALCOT.*

*RECITATIVE—Sung by Mr.* INCLEDON.

DEAD is the dream of life that calm'd my care,
And dimm'd the beam of hope that charm'd despair!
Yet let my soul be firm—pass one short hour,
And LOUIS scorns the arm of ruffian power!

*SONG.*

Adieu, thou *Partner* of my woes,
Where spectred *silence* reigns around;
And nought awakes the dread repose,
But moans that deep with horror sound.

No more these walls my grief shall hear,
And to a captive King reply,
When morning rose upon his tear,
And night descended on the sigh.

Forbear, my love, these drops to shed,
And joy to think my woes shall cease;
Lo! when the vale of death I tread,
I wander from the storm to peace!

Ye too, my idol babes, farewell!
Like me, whose tender forms may bleed;
The gloomy crimes of murder swell,
While nature shudders at the deed.

Ye know, we only fall to rise,
And start to glory from the dust;
To claim alliance with the skies,
The sacred refuge from th' *unjust*.

My spirit, lo! for yours shall wait;
Together we will seek the shore,
Where sorrow dies, and ruthless fate
Can give the parting pang no more!

*CHORUS.*

Go, injur'd King, with seraphs shine,
Behold, a *brighter* crown is thine,
And see appear with gladden'd eyes,
An *host* to hail thee, 'midst the skies!

* *More generally known by the name of* PETER PINDAR.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### *NEW POST ROAD.*

THE following is the route of a Post, lately established, between the city of Hudson, on the North of Hudson's River, and the Tioga country:

| | Miles |
|---|---|
| From the city of Hudson to Catskill, | 6 |
| Catskill to Harpersfield | 52 |
| Harpersfield to Ouliout | 36 |
| Ouliout to Chenango | 50 |
| Chenango to Owegy | 16 |
| Owegy to Newtown, on the Tioga, branch of Suquehannah, | 45 |
| Newtown to the Painted Post on Tioga aforesaid | 15 |
| | 220 |

This post road is the result of the efforts of individuals, who continue the line of the public post office from Hudson for such postage as they may lawfully charge, and such voluntary subscriptions as they can procure. It connects all the contiguous counties in the States of Pennsylvania and New-York, on the common boundary line of the two States, with the old counties of New-York and New-England, and will establish an easy communication between the families that are divided, by emigration, between the ancient settlements and that fine new country.

## LONDON, March 21.

If the value of a donation is to be estimated by its amount, the subscription from Eton school claims pre-eminence. But the merit of the gift is enhanced by the promptitude and sincerity with which it was given. An hundred guineas to a charity from school-boys, announces such genuine patriotism, such innate and laudable liberality, that the nation itself, high as she stands in the estimation of the world, is honored by the donation. There is vigor and manhood, as well as generosity, in the very idea, and which none but British Youth would have conceived or executed.

It is therefore, with a pleasure bordering on enthusiasm, that we record the munificent donation of one hundred guineas given by the young gentlemen at Eton, to the society for the relief of the widows and children of those gallant men who may fall in the service of their country; and when we consider the spirited connections of many of these young gentlemen, and that they are destined to the cabinet or the field, we cannot but feel an happy presage, that the British constitution will be transmitted pure and unimpaired to the latest posterity.

Westminster, it is said, is following this example; but Eton has the glory of having taken the lead on this occasion.

The ladies in Scotland are raising a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of such soldiers and sailors as may fall in battle. The subscription is carrying on under the patronage of the Countess of Glencairn, lady Clerk of Pennycuick, hon. Mrs. Drummond of Perth, Mrs. Dundas, George-street, and Mrs. Clerk of Mavisbank.


## Albany Glass-House.

*The* Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

*May* 1, 1793. ep12w

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

## By Thomas Dobson,

*Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,*

PHILADELPHIA,

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CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As several gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early subscriptions, have only received a small part of the work, they are earnestly requested to complete their sets, as far as published, immediately, while the publisher still has it in his power to supply them with the parts which have not been furnished. As the subscription will very possibly be closed by the first of July next, the publisher cannot undertake to complete sets after that period; and those who wish to become possessors of this truly valuable and important work, will please apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be disappointed.*

*The very heavy expence necessarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indispensably requisite for the publisher to adhere more strictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.*

April 6, 1793. epam


DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death* "*is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and* "*Illustrations. By* William Bradford, *Esq.* "*To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and* "*Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the* "*interior Management thereof. By* Caleb "Lownes, *of Philadelphia.*——*If we enquire* "*into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we* "*shall find that they proceed from the Impunity* "*of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Pu-* "*nishments.*"——Montesq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

☞ *The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boston, by David West.*

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

## CIRCULAR LETTER,

OF THE

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

*Respectfully addressed to every Gentleman of Science in the Continent and Islands of America.*

SIR,

A SOCIETY has lately been instituted in this State, called the HISTORICAL SOCIETY; the professed design of which is, to collect, preserve and communicate, materials for a complete history of this country, and accounts of all valuable efforts of human ingenuity and industry, from the beginning of its settlement. In pursuance of this plan, they have already amassed a large quantity of books, pamphlets and manuscripts; and are still in search of more: A catalogue of which will be printed for the information of the public.

They have also encouraged the publication of a monthly pamphlet, in which is given the result of their enquiries, into the natural, political and ecclesiastical history of this country. It is requested that you would contribute to its value and importance, by attention to the articles annexed. The Society beg leave to depend on your obliging answer to these heads of inquiry, when leisure and opportunity will permit.

Your letters addressed, free of expense, to the subscriber, will be gratefully received, and duly noticed in the Society's publications; and you will have the satisfaction of contributing to the general stock of knowledge, with which they hope to entertain the public.

In the name, and by order of the Society,

JEREMY BELKNAP,
Corresponding Secretary.

*Boston, in Massachusetts, Nov.* 1, 1791.

### *Articles on which the Society request information.*

1. The time when your town or city was incorporated; its Indian name; when the settlement began; whether it was interrupted, and by what means; to what Colony or County it was first annexed; and if there have been any alterations, what they are, and when made.

2. The exploits, labours and sufferings of the inhabitants in war; particular accounts of devastations, deaths, captivities and redemptions.

3. Divisions of your town or city in parishes and precincts, or the erection of new towns within the former limits.

4. Time of gathering churches of every denomination; names of the several Ministers; the times of their settlement, removal and death; and their age at the time of their death.

5. Biographical anecdotes of persons in your town, or within your knowledge, who have been remarkable for ingenuity, enterprise, literature, or any other valuable accomplishment; an account of their literary productions, and if possible, copies of them.

6. Topographical description of your town or county, and its vicinity; mountains, rivers, ponds, animals, vegetable productions; remarkable falls, caverns, minerals, stones, fossils, pigments, medicinal and poisonous substances, their uses and antidotes.

7. The former and present state of cultivation, and your thoughts on farther improvements, either in respect to agriculture, roads or canals.

8. Monuments and relicks of the ancient Indians; number and present state of any remaining Indians among you.

9. Singular instances of longevity and fecundity from the first settlement to the present time.

10. Observations on the weather, diseases, and the influence of the climate, or of particular situations, employments and aliments, especially the effect of spirituous liquors on the human constitution.

11. Accurate bills of mortality, specifying ages and casualties, the proportion of births and deaths, and the increase or decrease of population.

12. Accounts of manufactures and fisheries, and thoughts on the farther improvement of them.

13. Modes of education, private or public; what encouragement is given to schools and colleges, and what is done to advance literature; whether you have a social library, what is the number of books, and of what value.

14. What remarkable events have befallen your state, county, town, or particular families or persons, at any time.

P. S. The Corresponding Members of this Society are requested to transmit to the Corresponding Secretary, any historical information of which they may be possessed, respecting any part of the American Continent and Islands, together with printed acts and journals of Assemblies and Conventions, whether civil or ecclesiastical. And the Society will gratefully receive from them and from all other persons whatever, any books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps or plans which may be useful in forming an historical collection—and any natural or artificial productions which may enlarge the Museum.

The Library and Museum are deposited in an apartment of Faneuil Hall. *Any person* desirous of making a search among the books or manuscripts, may have access to them under such regulations, as may be known by applying to any one of the members.


## POST-ROAD

### *TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.*

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Conhocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

*General Post-Office, April* 6, 1793.

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*** This part will also be illustrated with maps of the countries described.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is sensible that the first edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many instances defective, in others erroneous, and in some offensive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his desire, in the present edition, to supply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offensive parts of the last. To assist him in this business, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of respectability in the several states. The description of foreign countries (which composes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the most approved writers on Geography, and useful information introduced from the discoveries of the latest Navigators, Travellers, and respectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expense have been spared to render this work the most complete, accurate, and useful of any ever offered to the public.

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